Supreme Court, U.S.
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Case No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term 1998

STATE OF FLORIDA, *Petitioner,*

v.

ANTHONY LANCASTER, *Respondent.*

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the *ex post facto* clause forbids canceling an inmate's accrued gain time for violating probation, when the law requiring cancellation took effect before the violation but after the date of the inmate's original crime.

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October Term 1998

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Respondent.

OPINION BELOW

The instant opinion by the Florida Supreme Court , has been published (App., page A3-A16) at State v. Lancaster, 24 Fla.L.Weekly S33 (Fla. December 24, 1998), rehearing denied February 10, 1999 (App., pages A1-A2), but has not yet appeared in an official reporter. The first opinion by that court was reported as State v. Lancaster, 687 So.2d 1299 (Fla. 1997).

The Florida Supreme Court's first opinion was vacated and remanded for consideration in light of Lynce v. Mathis, 519 U.S. 433 (1997). See Lancaster v. Florida, 118 S.Ct. 37 (1997). The opinion by the Fourth District Court of Appeal has been reported as State v. Lancaster, 656 So.2d 533 (Fla. 4th DCA 1995).

JURISDICTION

The decision below was a final decision by the Florida Supreme Court on December 24, 1998. Florida's motion for rehearing and clarification, which delayed rendition of the decision, was denied on February 10, 1999. Petitioner invokes this Court's jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1254(1), and this Court's Rule 13.1

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The *ex post facto* clause in Art. I, Sec. 10, of the United States Constitution provides: "No state shall ... pass any ... *ex post facto* Law[.]" Several Florida Statutes addressing gain time for prison overcrowding figured in the opinion below: Sec. 944.278, Florida Statutes (1993); Sec. 944.28(1) and Sec. 948.06(6), Florida Statutes (1989).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Lancaster was convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to seventeen years in the Department of Corrections, followed by twenty years probation on November 25, 1987. While incarcerated, he received gain time for good behavior pursuant to statutes which are not at issue here. He also received "administrative gain time and provisional credits" due to prison overcrowding.

In 1991, Lancaster was released on probation, which he violated in 1994[1] and another sentence imposed. See State v.

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[1] Lancaster was released on probation January 14, 1991, as a result of an accumulation of gain time in accordance with Sec. 944.275, Florida Statutes, as well as the application of administrative gain time pursuant to

Lancaster, 656 So.2d at 533 (remanding for sentence within the applicable sentencing guidelines range of 22 to 27 years). As part of the new sentence, Lancaster was given credit for gain time accumulated, based on good behavior. He was not, however, credited with gain time awarded for overcrowding. This aspect of his sentence was affirmed by the Florida Supreme Court. State v. Lancaster, 687 So.2d 1299 (Fla.1997). Later, the Court, in Lancaster v. Florida, 118 S.Ct. 37 (1997), vacated and remanded based on Lynce v. Mathis, 519 U.S. 433 (1997). This petition arises from the Florida Supreme Court's decision after remand.

Lancaster committed his crime in 1987. In 1989, two statutory changes authorized forfeiture of gain time for violating probation. See Sec. 944.28(1), and Sec. 948.06(6),[2]

Sec. 944.276, Florida Statutes, and provisional credits in accordance with Sec. 944.277, Florida Statutes. On July 7, 1993, his probation was revoked and he was sentenced to nine months community control to be followed by ten years probation. On August 3, 1994, Lancaster's probation was again revoked and he was sentenced to the Department of Corrections for thirty years.

[2] Sec. 944.28 (1), Florida Statutes, reads in pertinent part: "If a prisoner is convicted of escape, or if the clemency, conditional release as described in chapter 947, probation or community control as described in s. 948.01, provisional release as described in s. 944.277, a parole granted to him is revoked, the department may, without notice or hearing, declare a forfeiture of all gain-time earned according to the provisions of law by such prisoner prior to such escape or his release under such clemency, conditional release, probation, community control, provisional release, or parole."

Sec. 948.06(6), Florida Statutes, provides: "Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, whenever probation or community control, including the probationary or community control portion of a split sentence, is violated and the probation or community control is revoked, the offender, by reason of his misconduct, may be deemed to have forfeited all gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, earned up to

Florida Statutes (1989). In 1993, a new statute canceled gain time for inmates still in prison, and for those later returned to custody. See Sec. 944.278, Florida Statutes (1993).[3] In 1994, after enactment of all three statutory changes, Lancaster's probation was revoked based on a new violation and he was ultimately resentenced to a guideline range ordered by the District Court of 22-27 years incarceration.

The Florida Supreme Court relied on these facts to conclude that application of the 1993 statute denied Lancaster credits accumulated due to prison overcrowding thus violating

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the date of his release on probation or community control from a state correctional institution. This subsection does not deprive the prisoner of his right to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, from the date on which he is returned to prison."

[3] Sec. 944.278, Florida Statutes, provides: "All awards of administrative gain-time under s. 944.276 and provisional credits under s. 944.277 are hereby canceled for all inmates serving a sentence or combined sentences in the custody of the department, or serving a state sentence in the custody of another jurisdiction. Release dates of all inmates with 1 or more days of such awards shall be extended by the length of time equal to the number of days of administrative gain-time and provisional credits which were canceled. Inmate who are out of custody due to an escape or a release on bond, or whose post-release supervision is revoked on or after the effective date of this act, shall have all administrative gain-time and provisional credits canceled when the inmate's release date is reestablished upon return to custody. Offenders who are under provisional release supervision as of the effective date of this section shall be subject to the terms and conditions established at the time of release until such offenders have been discharged from supervision. Offenders who have warrants outstanding based on violation of supervision subsequent to enactment of this section, shall be terminated from supervision and returned to custody. All provisional credits shall be canceled when an offender's tentative release date is reestablished."[e.s.]

the *ex post facto* clause of the United States Constitution.[4] The

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[4] The court rejected the State's assertion that, when Lancaster was returned to prison in 1994, the State did not apply Sec. 944.278 (the "Safe Streets Initiative"), to Lancaster to cancel his overcrowding gain time because, before Lancaster was returned to prison, at his resentencing, Lancaster had already been denied credit for his overcrowding gain time. The State asserted that there were no overcrowding credits to cancel under Sec. 944.278. The court, in rejecting this argument, held:

> . . . First, we note that like other types of gain time, the State must have statutory authority to forfeit overcrowding gain time upon supervision revocation. See generally State v. Green, 547 So.2d 925 (Fla. 1989). We find, however, that in some cases, the State may claim statutory authority to forfeit overcrowding gain time. Section 944.28(1), states that "if the . . . probation . . . granted to [the prisoner] is revoked, the Department may, without notice or hearing, declare a forfeiture of all gain time earned according to the provisions of law by such prisoner prior to . . . his release." (Emphasis added) [Footnote omitted]. Section 948.06(6), states that "whenever the probation . . . is revoked, the offender, by reason of his misconduct, may be deemed to have forfeited all gain time." (Emphasis added) (Footnote omitted). It appears that the State believes that neither of those sections provides provisional credits or administrative gain time. We believe, however, that Sections 944.28(1), and 948.06(6), do provide the State with such authority but they can only be invoked for inmates whose underlying offenses were committed on or after October 1, 1989 (the effective date of the amendments providing for such forfeitures). . . .

(App., pages A8-A9).

The Court further observed in rejecting the State's argument that Lancaster's overcrowding gain time had already been canceled or may now be canceled pursuant to Section 944.278, Florida Statutes (1993), that said application would violate *ex post facto* principles.

court observed:

> Three statutes were enacted after the commission of Lancaster's criminal offense which could be asserted as legal basis to cancel Lancaster's overcrowding gain time. The first two were 1989 amendments to Sections 948.06 and 944.28(1). See Section 944.28(1); 948.06(6), Florida Statutes (1989). They added revocation of probation, community control, and provisional release to the circumstances permitting gain time forfeiture. Id. The third statute was Section 944.278, Florida Statutes (1993), which was part of the act known as the "Safe Streets Initiative" enacted on June 17, 1993. It canceled credits for inmates in custody or upon their return to custody.

(App., pages A7-A8).

The Court further observed that the State's argument -- that certain portions of the Safe Streets Initiative pertaining to the cancellation of credits specifically directed at releasees,-- was constitutional even if it were applied to inmates whose original offenses were committed prior to 1993, so long as the new misconduct precipitating revocation occurred after the enactment of Section 944.278, Florida Statutes. "The State argues that there is a critical distinction between laws that change the penalty for the original offense and laws that change penalties for new behavior, which results in the revocation of post-releasee supervision." (App., page A11). Relying upon Britt v. Chiles, 704 So.2d 1046 (Fla. 1997), the Court reasoned that there was no distinction under Lynce v. Mathis, supra, regarding "subsequent or future misconduct" where Lynce's case concerned a "cancellation of overcrowding credits without

any subsequent misbehavior on Lynce's part while Lancaster's case concerned a forfeiture of overcrowding credits due to the revocation of probation caused by Lancaster's subsequent misbehavior." (App., page A12).

Lastly, the court observed:

> In the present case, as in Lynce's case, at the time of Lancaster's offense, overcrowding gain time had already been provided for by statute. See Section 944.598, Florida Statutes (Supp. 1986) (Emergency Gain Time); Section 944.276, Florida Statutes (1987) (Administrative Gain Time). Accordingly, Lancaster could have contemplated receiving overcrowding credits at the time of his offense. Furthermore, Lancaster did receive these credits and was actually released by way of the above-mentioned statutes. Furthermore, when Lancaster was released on probation, the 1993 Safe Streets Initiative had not been enacted yet. Thus, akin to the situation with Lynce, Lancaster's "hope" of receiving overcrowding gain time had become a reality.

(App., page A12-A13).

The dissent concluded that the "majority's unwarranted and unnecessary extension of Lynce v. Mathis, 519 U.S. 433 (1997), to the facts of this case" was not required by that decision. "This case is plainly distinguishable from Lynce by the fact that Lancaster violated the terms of his release." (App., page A14).

Upon Florida's motion for rehearing and clarification, the court did not alter the substance of its holding and summarily denied rehearing February 10, 1999. (App., page A1).

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I. THE FLORIDA SUPREME COURT HAS DECIDED AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF FEDERAL LAW THAT HAS NOT BEEN, BUT SHOULD BE, SETTLED BY THIS COURT.

The Florida Supreme Court determined, based on Lynce v. Mathis, 519 U.S. 433 (1997), that the *ex post facto* clause prevents canceling an inmates gain time credits for violating probation, when the inmate committed the violation after enactment of the law authorizing cancellation; because the original crime was committed before the enactment of the law. In so doing, that court decided an important question of federal law that has not been, but should be, settled by this Court.[5]

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[5] Although Lancaster was the sole complainant, the court directed the State "to apply the principles expressed in this decision to all similarly situated inmates." (See App., page A3) [Emphasis added]. Presently, the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC), has custody of approximately seventy-thousand inmates. Apparently, the decision in Lancaster will require recalculation of estimated release dates for over 4000 convicted felons. To be "similarly situated" to Lancaster, an inmate must have had a split sentence of incarceration and probation based on a crime committed before the 1993 statute took effect, and have violated probation afterward. Specifically, all inmates similar to Lancaster must have committed crimes six or more years ago and received sentences of imprisonment followed by probation. An inmate could have received a twenty year sentence with a life probation to follow and could be on his second or third probation violation as long as that probation violation occurred after 1993.

In a "comparison case", Gomez v. Singletary, Case Nos. 90,642, et al. (Fla. Dec. 24, 1998), the Florida Supreme Court, that same day, found violations of the *ex post facto* clause involving the forfeiture of overcrowding gain time by inmate still in prison. ("We are cognizant of the tremendous effort the recalculation required under this opinion will entail on the part of the Department."). Preliminary estimates by DOC have

The critical determination is what date controls for purposes of determining retroactivity. If the date of the original crime always controls, then the decision below is presumably correct based on earlier decisions by this Court. If the date of violating probation controls[6], the decision below cannot stand, because the 1993 statute, on its face, operates prospectively only. Sec. 944.278, Florida Statutes, reads in pertinent part,"...on or after the effective date of the act,...[O]ffenders who have warrants outstanding based on violation of supervision subsequent to enactment of this section, shall be terminated from supervision and returned to custody...."

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concluded Gomez will compel recalculation dates for 13,000 to 14,000 inmates. The 4000 recalculations based on Lancaster may or may not fall within the Gomez recalculations.

[6] This Court recently upheld a statute by which sexually violent predators could be civilly committed for mental treatment after serving their sentences. Kansas v. Hendricks, 521 U.S. 346, 117 S.Ct. 2072 , 138 L Ed 2d. 501(1997). In deciding the statute did not violate the *ex post facto* clause, this Court said:

> As we have previously determined, the Act does not impose punishment; this, its application does not raise *ex post facto* concerns. Moreover, the Act clearly does not have retroactive effect. Rather, the Act permits involuntary confinement based upon a determination that the person currently both suffers from a 'mental abnormality' or 'personality disorder' and is likely to pose a future danger to the public. To the extent the past behavior is taken into account, it is used, as noted above, solely for evidentiary purposes. Because the Act does not criminalize conduct legal before its enactment, nor deprive Hendricks of any defense that was available to him at the time of his crimes, the Act does not violate the *ex post facto* clause.

Id., 521 U.S. at ___, 117 S.Ct. at 2086, 138 L Ed 2d. at___.

The critical event was Lancaster's violation of probation after the challenged statute took effect. None of the events triggering forfeiture of gain time occurred before that date. The only "antecedent facts" were Lancaster's accumulation of credits and receipt of the benefit through early release.[7] This Court has not answered the question of whether a penal statute[8] may draw upon antecedent facts. Specifically, can such law authorize forfeiture of gain time credits accrued before the new law took effect, as part of the determination of sentence for violating probation?

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[7] Were this a civil case, the fact that the challenged statute cancels earlier accrued credits would not be determinative. See Landgraf v. USI Film Productions, 511 U.S. 244, 269-70 (1994):

> A statute does not operate "retrospectively" merely because it is applied in a case arising from conduct antedating the statute's enactment, . . . or upsets expectations based in prior law. Rather, the court must ask whether a new provision attaches new legal consequences to events completed before its enactment. [e.s.].

See also id., 521 U.S. at 269, n.24 ("[a] statute 'is not made retroactive merely because it draws upon antecedent facts for its operation.'") [e.s.; citations omitted].

[8] Here, the 1993 law authorized loss of pre-existing gain time for violating probation. It could be triggered only by conduct after its enactment. It forfeits gain time as a result of violating probation, but only so much gain time as the offender has at the time of the violation. See In re Ramirez, 39 Cal.3d 931, 218 Cal.Rptr. 324, 705 P.2d 897 (Cal. 1985), cert. denied, Ramirez v. California, 476 U.S. 1152, 106 S.Ct. 2266, 90 L.Ed.2d 711 (1986) (applying two part test of Weaver v. Graham, 450 U.S. 24 (1981), California Supreme Court held that new provisions for calculating loss of credits due to misconduct were not unconstitutionally retrospective because increased sanctions were imposed only for misconduct occurring after the changes became effective).

II. THE FLORIDA SUPREME COURT HAS DECIDED AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW IN A WAY THAT CONFLICTS WITH RELEVANT DECISIONS OF THIS COURT AND IS CONTRARY TO OTHER RELEVANT FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS.

The Court in Lynce held that the cancellation of provisional overcrowding credits which had been awarded to Lynce, constituted a violation of the *ex post facto* clause. Lynce had been released from incarceration due in part to the award of these provisional credits, was rearrested and reincarcerated. In Lancaster's case, no such retroactive cancellation occurred. Lancaster was awarded the overcrowding credits and released to commence the probationary portion of his sentence in 1991.

Lancaster, unlike Lynce, was neither rearrested nor reincarcerated. Rather, Lancaster remained at liberty, serving the probationary portion of his sentence. Overcrowding credits were not awarded only after Lancaster committed a new substantive offense and was given a new sentence upon revocation of his probation. The Court did, however, credit Lancaster for time served and unforfeited gain time. Thus, there were no overcrowding credits to cancel under Sec. 944.278, Fla Stat. (1993). These credits were simply not awarded by the sentencing court or reinstated by the Department of Corrections (DOC).

Unlike Lynce, here there was no *ex post facto* violation occurring as a result of the application of Section 944.278, because the consequences suffered by Lancaster were the result of conduct committed after the enactment of Section 944.278, Florida Statutes (1993). See United States v. Paskow, 11 F.3d 873 (9th Cir. 1993); United States v. Meeks, 25 F.3d 1117

(2nd Cir. 1994); United States v. Beals, 87 F.3d 854 (7th Cir. 1996); United States v. St. John, 92 F.3d 854 (8th Cir. 1996), and Ewell v. Murray, 11 F.3d 482 (4th Cir. 1993), wherein that court rejected an *ex post facto* challenge to new prison regulations which impose punishment in the form of gain time forfeitures for an inmates refusal to submit to DNA testing authorized by statute. The court observed:

> We might ask if this situation is any different in principle from the situation where prison officials, confronted with increased problems within the prison population of fighting or drug usage, meet the problem with the adoption of additional punishment for prospective violations. The punishment does not add punishment for the original crime for which the inmate was incarcerated. Just as good conduct allowances may be earned by compliance with reasonable prison regulations, they may be lost by subsequent noncomplying conduct. While an inmate has the right, as of the time of his sentence, to expect the good conduct credits then defined for good behavior, he has no right to a particular set of prison regulations adopted to maintain the order, safety and efficiency of the prison.

11 F.3d at 486. See also California Department of Corrections v. Morales, 514 U.S. 499 (1995) (amendment to California's parole procedures that decrease the frequency of parole hearings for certain offenders did not result in any "change in the 'quantum of punishment'" and therefore there was no *ex post facto* violation).

The Florida Supreme Court held that the application of Sec. 944.278, Florida Statutes (1993), to Lancaster violated the *ex post facto* clause.[9] In reaching this decision, the court quoted the operative part of Sec. 944.278:

> All awards of administrative gain time under Section 944.276 and provisional credits under Section 944.277 are hereby canceled for all inmates serving a sentence or combined sentences in the custody of the department[.]
>
> * * * *
>
> Inmate who are out of custody due to an escape or a release on bond, or whose post-release supervision is revoked on or after the effective date of this Act, shall have all administrative gain time and provisional credits canceled when the inmates release date is re-established upon return to custody .
>
> * * * *
>
> All provisional credits shall be canceled when an offenders tentative release date is re-established.

Sec. 944.278, Florida Statutes (1993) (emphasis added).

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[9] The Florida Supreme Court decision involved three statutes. Sec. 944.28(1), and Sec. 948.06(6), Florida Statutes, were enacted in 1989, and provided the first authority for cancellation of gain time upon revocation of probation. They were held inapplicable to Lancaster on an independent state law ground; essentially, that the statutes did not contain language indicating they applied retroactively. (App., pages A8-A10).

> We conclude that both the first emphasized portion of Sec. 944.278 providing for the cancellation of the awards for "all inmates serving a sentence or combined sentences in the custody of the department" and the second emphasized portion providing for the cancellation of credits specifically directed at releasees would technically cover Lancaster's situation.

(See App., pages A10-A11) (emphasis in original).

The underlined language of Sec. 944.278, Florida Statutes (1993), cancels overcrowding gain time into two distinct circumstances.[10] The second underlined portion providing that gain time is revoked only when an inmate violates "post-release supervision" after the statute took effect and is returned to prison is the critical difference. Specifically the fact that Lancaster violated his probation and was revoked and subsequently resentenced presents a different question than those decided in Weaver v. Graham, 450 U.S. 24 (1981), and Lynce v. Mathis, supra. In Weaver, the rate at which an inmate could accrue gain time was reduced by statute. The inmate was always in jail, and had done nothing to trigger the reduced rate. See id., 450 U.S. at 26-27. Rejecting the Florida Supreme Court's analysis, the Court observed:

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[10] That first portion of Sec. 944.278, which cancels all gain time previously awarded to inmates still in prison is indistinguishable from the effect of a change in the statutory interpretation invalidated on *ex post facto* grounds by this Court in Lynce. Inmates who were in prison as of 1993, without having had probation revoked, did nothing to trigger an automatic cancellation of gain time. To this extent, review is not sought on this holding.

> Critical to relief under the *ex post facto* clause is not an individual's right to less punishment, but the lack of fair notice in governmental restraint when the Legislature increased punishment beyond what was proscribed when the crime was consummated. Thus, even if a statute merely alters penal provisions accorded by the grace of the Legislature, it violates the clause if it is both retrospective and more onerous that the law in effect on the date of the offense. (e.s.).

Id., 450 U.S. at 30-31.

In the instant case, Lancaster had fair notice, through the passage of Sec. 944.278 in the year before his probation was revoked. Albeit Lancaster likely will serve a greater proportion of his original sentence, he must do so because he violated probation after enactment of the law authorizing loss of gain time for doing so. As the Weaver court said, it is not the "right to less punishment" which is critical, but the receipt of fair notice. Lancaster received such notice. The 1993 statute was not retrospective as applied to him.

Likewise, the decision below conflicts with Lynce.[11] Unlike the inmate in Lynce, Lancaster did something unlawful, by violating probation, after the 1993 statute took effect. By

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[11] The Lynce case involved a change in interpretation of a gain time statute by the State. As a result, gain time was canceled for about twenty-eight hundred inmates still in custody and four hundred and sixty-four who had been released. Lynce was the among the latter. He was rearrested to serve that portion of his sentence comprised of the canceled gain time. Id., 117 S.Ct. at 895-896. He, too, did nothing to effect removal of accrued gain time.

finding an *ex post facto* violation under these facts, the decision below conflicts with Lynce.

> To fall within the *ex post facto* prohibition, a law must be retrospective that -- that is 'it must apply to events occurring before its enactment' -- and it 'must disadvantage the offender effected by' [Weaver v. Graham, 450 U.S. 24] at 29, 101 S.Ct. at 964, by altering the definition of criminal conduct or increasing the punishment for the crime[.] [e.s.].

Lynce v. Mathis, 519 U.S. 433, 117 S.Ct. 891, 896 (1997). While Lancaster may have been "disadvantaged" in the instant case, he was not disadvantaged retroactively.[12]

It is inconceivable that a violation of the *ex post facto* clause has occurred in circumstances as described here. Logic

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[12] See United States v. Reese, 71 F.3d 582 (6th Cir. 1995), wherein the Sixth Circuit recognized the critical distinction between laws which change the penalty imposed for the original offense as opposed to laws which change penalties for new behavior which results in a revocation of post-release supervision. Reese was convicted and sentenced to a term of incarceration, followed by a term of supervised release. After Reese committed his crime, a new statute was enacted which required a trial judge, upon revocation of supervised release, to impose a term of not less than one third of the term of the supervised release, whereas under the prior statute, the trial judge had discretion to impose any sentence up to three years. In finding that the application of the new statute to Reese did not violate the *ex post facto* clause, that court held that the punishment for Reese's original offense was not being changed or increased. Noting that a person identically situated to Reese, who did not violate the terms of his supervised release would suffer no consequences from the new statute, the court stated that "it can hardly be logically argued that the punishment is being imposed 'because of' the earlier conduct." Id., at 590.

and reason and good public policy dictate that subsequent revocation of probation and the attending relinquishment of gain time credits should be based on the law at the time of the new violation, rather than slavishly dictated by the date of the original offense.[13]

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[13] It is submitted, that overcrowding credits are simply not the functional equivalent of time served -- the *ex post facto* clause does not compel a second and third allocation of these credits once they have been used to effectuate the early release of the original sentence. None of the statutory provisions authorize overcrowding credits extend such an entitlement to the offender. Moreover, nothing in the decision in Lynce compelled the Florida courts to convert time, not served as a result of overcrowding, into actual time served when a new sentence is imposed upon revocation of probation. No forfeiture occurred because, Lancaster "essentially used up" the credits he was awarded when he was released from custody as a result of overcrowding. The Court in Lynce did not alter the nature of overcrowding credits, it simply concluded that the purpose and subjective intent of the Legislature in retroactively canceling such credits prior to an offenders release is irrelevant to the *ex post facto* analysis, since the effect of the credit is to reduce the length of time to be served on the sentence as a result of overcrowding. Lancaster's own affirmative actions in violating his probation prompted his return to custody with a new sentence. Because Lancaster can not be subject to serving time beyond the statutory maximum of the new sentence imposed, he cannot invoke any federal constitutional protection to command that the State again allocate these credits as time served upon a new sentence.

CONCLUSION

No credible argument can be made that the 1993 statute operated retrospectively, as Lancaster's gain time credit was canceled based on his 1994 violation of probation. The Court should grant Florida's petition for writ of certiorari and summarily reverse the Florida Supreme Court's decision finding Lynce or Weaver not controlling.

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Supreme Court of Florida

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1999

STATE OF FLORIDA,	*	
	*	
Petitioner,	*	
	*	CASE NO. 86,312
v.	*	District Court of Appeal,
	*	4th District - No. 94-2471
ANTHONY LANCASTER,	*	
	*	
Respondent.	*	
	*	

* * * * * * * * * * *

Petitioner's motion for rehearing and/or clarification is hereby denied.

HARDING, C.J., SHAW and ANSTEAD, JJ., and OVERTON and KOGAN, Senior Justices, concur.

WELLS, J., dissents.

PARIENTE, J., recused.

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Petitioner's Motion for Stay of Mandate is hereby granted and proceedings in this Court, in the District Court of Appeal, Fourth District, and in the Circuit Court of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit in and for Indian River County, Florida are hereby stayed to and including March 12, 1999, to allow petitioner to seek review in the Supreme Court of the United States and obtain any further stay from that court.

HARDING, C.J., WELLS and ANSTEAD, JJ., and OVERTON and KOGAN, Senior Justices, concur.

SHAW, J., dissents.

PARIENTE, J., recused.

TC

A True Copy

cc: Hon. Marilyn Beuttenmuller, Clerk
Hon. Joe A. Wild, Judge
Hon. Jeffrey Barton Clerk
Ms. Celia Terenzio
Ms. Sarah B. Mayer
Ms. Carolyn M. Snurkowski
Mr. Anthony Calvello

TEST

Sid J. White
Clerk, Supreme Court

Supreme Court of Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Petitioner,
vs.
ANTHONY LANCASTER, Respondent.

No. 86,312

[December 24, 1998]

OVERTON, J.

The United States Supreme Court vacated our decision in State v. Lancaster, 687 So. 2d 1299 (Fla. 1997), and remanded the case for further consideration in light of its decision in Lynce v. Mathis, 519 U.S. 433 (1997); See Lancaster v. Florida, 118 S. Ct. 37 (1997). This is another case involving the application of ex post facto principles to a legislative change in the gain time statutes. In our prior opinion we found there was no ex post facto violation and that the legislature could constitutionally make a disadvantageous, retroactive change in Administrative Gain Time because overcrowding gain time was designed to alleviate unpredictable prison overcrowding. As explained in more detail below, we find that the United States Supreme Court decision in Lynce mandates a holding that ex post facto principles do apply to overcrowding credits. In this opinion we approve in part and quash in part the Fourth District Court of Appeal's decision in Lancaster v. State, 656 So. 2d 533 (Fla. 4th DCA 1995). We further instruct the State to apply the principles expressed in this decision to all similarly situated inmates. We note that this case is distinguishable from Meola v. Department of Corrections, Nos. 89,982, 90,148 & 90,241 (Fla. Dec. 24, 1998), and Thomas v. Singletary, Nos. 90,128, 90,188 (Fla. Dec. 24, 1998), in which we are denying relief. Meola and Thomas, as well as another gain time case, Gomez v. Singletary, Nos. 90,642, 90,654 90,655, 90,759 & 90,829 (Fla. Dec. 24, 1998)(granting

relief) are being released simultaneously with this case.[1] At the outset, it must be recognized that neither the legislature, the attorney general, nor this Court has been able to convince the United States Supreme Court that the Ex Post Facto Clause in the United States Constitution does not apply to gain time statutes. In 1979, we held in accordance with the theory and argument of the Attorney General that gain time statutes were a matter of legislative grace. See Harris v. Wainright, 376 So. 2d 855 (Fla. 1979). At approximately the same time, we denied another petition relying on Harris. See Weaver v. Graham, 376 So. 2d 855 (Fla. 1979). On certiorari to the United States Supreme Court, that Court disagreed and reversed our judgment in Weaver v. Graham, 450 U.S. 24 (1981). The Supreme Court found that a legislative act changing the gain time statutes enacted after the commission of a criminal act could not constitutionally be used to extend a defendant's

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[1] In Meola, we address gain time in the context of prisoners who had their Administrative Gain Time and/or Provisional Credits canceled. We hold that the petitioners are not entitled under ex post facto principles to the reinstatement of the overcrowding credits that they had actually been awarded, but which were subsequently canceled. We also hold that the petitioners were accorded due process in the cancellation of the credits and that there was no equal protection violation.

In Thomas, we address the extension and then cancellation of prisoner's release dates under the Control Release program. We hold that since inmates were always on notice that their control release dates could be changed to a later date, the legislative amendments to the program and, ultimately, the cancellation of their release dates did not result in an ex post facto violation.

In Gomez, we address gain time in the context of prisoners who were never awarded certain types of credits but should have been awarded such credits. We hold that the subsequent revisions in the prison overcrowding statutes which effectively made the petitioners ineligible to receive any credits constituted an ex post facto violation.

While each of these opinions are similar because they discuss the effect that the United State's Supreme Court decision in Lynce v. Mathis has had on gain time caselaw, they are clearly distinguishable, as discussed below.

sentence. Id. at 968. More recently, in 1996, we again accepted the State's view that the cancellation of gain time given inmates for the purpose of relieving prison overcrowding did not violate ex post facto principles because overcrowding gain time was not "earned," but rather, was awarded solely for administrative purposes, and therefore an inmate had no vested right in retaining such gain time. See Calamia v. Singletary, 686 So. 2d 1337 (Fla. 1996). Again that view has been rejected and our opinions in Calamia and this case have been vacated by the United States Supreme Court. See Calamia v. Singletary, 117 S. Ct. 1309 (1997)(judgment vacated pursuant to Lynce), mandate confirmed to, 694 So. 2d 733 (Fla. 1997)(relief granted on remand); Lancaster v. Florida, 118 S. Ct. at 37.

As noted by the chart in the attached appendix, there have been multiple statutes providing for relief of prison overcrowding which, together with the United States Supreme Court decisions, have caused major administrative problems for the Department of Corrections in calculating a constitutional release date for the inmates in their custody. Given the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the key date for determination of an inmate's gain time entitlement is the date of the criminal offense.

Lancaster: Factual and Procedural History

Lancaster's underlying offense occurred on May 3, 1987, and he was given an incarcerative sentence followed by a specified period of probation. Due to the award of several types of gain time including Administrative Gain Time and Provisional Credits, Lancaster was released in 1991 to begin service of the probationary portion of his sentence. Lancaster violated his probation and it was revoked in 1994. Lancaster was then resentenced. At that time, Lancaster was given credit for his previously awarded incentive and basic gain time (because his offense occurred before October 1, 1989, the effective date of the amendment to the gain time forfeiture statutes providing for forfeiture of all gain time upon the revocation of probation, community control or Provisional Release). See §§ 944.28(1), 948.06(6), Fla. Stat. (1989); State v. Green, 547 So. 2d 925 (Fla. 1989)(concerning the need for statutory authority for gain time forfeiture), modified, Dowdy v. Singletary, 704 So. 2d 1052 (Fla. 1998).

The significant fact for this case, however, is that Lancaster was not given credit for his previously awarded overcrowding gain time (Administrative Gain Time and Provisional Credits). He was not given credit because, in accordance with our decision in Tripp v. State, 622 So. 2d 941, 942 n.2 (Fla. 1993),[2] overcrowding gain time was not included under the general rubric of "gain time" which an inmate was entitled to under our prior opinion in State v. Green, 547 So. 2d 925 (Fla. 1989). These decisions were rendered prior to the United States Supreme Court decision in Lynce.

The Fourth District Court in its appeal of this case held that Lancaster had a vested right in the benefits of the Administrative Gain Time statute which was in effect at the time of the offense. Lancaster v. State, 656 So. 2d 533 (Fla. 4th DCA 1995), quashed, 687 So. 2d 1299 (Fla.), vacated, 118 S. Ct. 37 (1997). On review of that decision, we found conflict[3] between the Fourth District's decision in Lancaster and our decision in Orosz v. Singletary, 655 So. 2d 1112 (Fla. 1995), superseded by 693 So. 2d 538 (Fla. 1997)(on rehearing). We quashed the Fourth District's decision explaining that it had misinterpreted our decision in Orosz and the holdings in several other cases. See

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[2] In footnote 2 of our opinion in Tripp we noted that "prior to the enactment of chapter 89-531, Laws of Florida, 'credit for time served' included jail time actually served and gain time granted pursuant to section 944.275, Florida Statutes (1991). State v. Green, 547 So. 2d 925, 927 (Fla.1989). It does not include 'provisional credits' or 'administrative gain time' which is used to alleviate prison overcrowding and is not related to satisfactory behavior while in prison. See § 944.277, Fla. Stat. (1991). By virtue of chapter 89-531, the revocation of probation or community control now serves to forfeit any gain time previously earned. This change in the law is inapplicable to Tripp because his crimes were committed before October 1, 1989, the effective date of the act." Tripp, 622 So.2d at 943 n.2. Prior to that date, there was statutory authority for the forfeiture of gain time upon revocation of parole and clemency, but not probation, community control, or provisional release. See § 944.28(1), Fla. Stat. (1989); ch. 89-531, § 6, at 2717, § 20, at 2721, Laws of Fla.; § 948.06(6), Fla. Stat. (1989); ch. 89-531, § 13, at 2720; § 20, at 2721, Laws of Fla.

[3] See Art. V, § 3(b)(3), Fla. Const.

Lancaster, 687 So. 2d at 1300; see also Art. I, § 10, Fla. Const.; U.S. Const. art. I, § 10. We clarified that our holding in Orosz was narrow and only stood for the proposition that for a certain interval of time, the State lost its statutory authority to combine consecutive sentences into a single term (or overall sentence) for the purpose of awarding or forfeiting gain time. Lancaster, 687 So. 2d at 1299. We further indicated that Orosz only applied to an inmate who: (1) committed an offense during the interval between July 1, 1978, and June 16, 1983; (2) was in service of a sentence at the time of the offense; (3) was given a sentence to run consecutively to the sentence for the previous offense; and (4) had completed the sentence for the previous offense before June 17, 1993. We also reaffirmed our position that overcrowding gain time was not subject to the Ex Post Facto Clause, citing to our decision in Calamia v. Singletary, 686 So. 2d 1337 (Fla. 1996). See also Lancaster, 687 So. 2d at 1299-1300.

It is clear that our previous opinion in this case consisted of two parts. The first part clarified the holding in Orosz and the second part reaffirmed our original decision in Calamia. Our opinion in Orosz was not based on ex post facto principles, but rather on statutes concerning the appropriate calculation of consecutive sentences. It is important to emphasize that the clarification of Orosz in our original Lancaster opinion is unaffected by this decision. Further, we expressly reaffirm that clarification.

As noted, the second part of our decision in Lancaster held that there was no constitutional violation when inmates were not given credit for the Administrative Gain Time and Provisional Credits awarded during the incarcerative portion of their initial sentences (before their probation revocation) because such overcrowding gain time was not subject to the Ex Post Facto Clause. That part of our prior opinion is clearly affected by Lynce, as set forth below.

Application of Lynce to Lancaster

Three statutes were enacted after the commission of Lancaster's criminal offense which could be asserted as a legal basis to cancel Lancaster's overcrowding gain time. The first two were 1989 amendments to sections 948.06 and 944.28 (1). See § 944.28(1);

948.06(6), Fla. Stat. (1989). They added revocation of probation, community control, and provisional release to the circumstances permitting gain time forfeiture. Id. The third statute was section 944.278, Florida Statutes (1993), which was part of the act know as the " Safe Streets Initiative " enacted on June 17, 1993. It canceled credits for inmates in custody or upon their return to custody.

The State asserts that when Lancaster was returned to prison in 1994, the State did not apply section 944.278 (the Safe Streets Initiative) to Lancaster to cancel his overcrowding gain time because before Lancaster was returned to prison, i.e., at resentencing, Lancaster had already been denied credit for his overcrowding gain time. Therefore, the State maintains that there were no overcrowding credits to cancel under section 944.278. The State alleges, however, that overcrowding gain time is still distinguishable from "regular" (basic and incentive) gain time and that although there is no viable statutory authority for its forfeiture under Green, the State does not need any statutory authority to deny credit for overcrowding gain time. The State maintains that overcrowding gain time is distinguishable because: (1) this Court stated in Bowles v. Singletary, 698 So. 2d 1201 (Fla. 1997), that Bowles' Control Release credits (another type of overcrowding gain time) had been "used" to attain early release and had not been cancelled by any subsequent legislation, and (2) that overcrowding gain time is not "earned."

We reject the contention that there is such a distinction. First, we note that like other types of gain time, the State must have statutory authority to forfeit overcrowding gain time upon supervision revocation. See generally State v. Green, 547 So. 2d 925 (Fla. 1989). We find, however, that in some cases, the State may claim statutory authority to forfeit overcrowding gain time. Section 944.28(1) states that "if the . . . probation . . . granted to [the prisoner] is revoked, the department may, without notice or hearing, declare a forfeiture of all gain-time earned according to the provisions of law by such prisoner prior to . . . his release." (Emphasis added.)[4] Section 944.06(6) states

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[4] Section 944.28(1), Fla. Stat. (1989), as amended by chapter 89-531, section 6, at 2717, Laws of Florida, provided in pertinent part:

that "whenever probation . . . is revoked, the offender, by reason of his misconduct, may be deemed to have forfeited all gain-time." (Emphasis added.)[5] It appears that the State believes that neither of those sections includes Provisional Credits or Administrative Gain Time. We believe, however, that sections 944.28(1) and 948.06(6) do provide the State with such authority but they can only be invoked for inmates whose underlying offenses were committed on or after October 1, 1989 (the effective date of the amendments providing for such forfeitures). Lancaster's original offense was committed before that date and thus

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> If a prisoner is convicted of escape, or if the clemency, conditional release as described in chapter 947, probation or community control as described in s. 948.01, provisional release as described in s. 944.277, or parole granted to him is revoked, the department may, without notice or hearing, declare a forfeiture of all gain-time earned according to the provisions of law by such prisoner prior to such escape or his release under such clemency, conditional release, probation, community control, provisional release, or parole.

(Emphasis added). As amended, this section went into effect on October 1, 1989. See ch. 89-531, § 2, at 2721, Laws of Fla.

[5] Chapter 89-531, section 13, Laws of Florida added subsection 6 to section 948.06, Florida Statutes. That amendment was codified in section 948.06(6), Florida Laws (1989), and provides, in pertinent part:

> Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, whenever probation or community control, including the probationary or community control portion of a split sentence, is violated and the probation or community control is revoked, the offender, by reason of his misconduct, may be deemed to have forfeited all gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, earned up to the date of his release on probation or community control from a state correctional institution. This subsection does not deprive the prisoner of his right to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, from the date on which he is returned to prison.

This section also went into effect on October 1, 1989. See ch. 89-531, § 20, at 2721, Laws of Fla.

the State cannot forfeit his Provisional Credits or Administrative Gain Time under those statutes.

We further reject the argument that Lancaster's overcrowding gain time has already been canceled or may now be canceled pursuant to section 944.278, Florida Statutes (1993)(the Safe Streets Initiative). We expressly hold that the application of that section to Lancaster would violate ex post facto principles.

As mentioned above, the Safe Streets Initiative was enacted in 1993. It canceled all Administrative Gain Time and Provisional Credits for all inmates in custody. The act did not cancel such credits for releasees unless and until they were returned to custody. Section 944.278 provides, in pertinent part:

> All awards of administrative gain-time under s. 944.276 and provisional credits under s. 944.277 are hereby canceled for all inmates serving a sentence or combined sentences in the custody of the department, or serving a state sentence in the custody of another jurisdiction. Release dates of all inmates with 1 or more days of such awards shall be extended by the length of time equal to the number of days of administrative gain-time and provisional credits which were canceled. Inmates who are out of custody due to an escape or a release on bond, or whose postrelease supervision is revoked on or after the effective date of this act, shall have all administrative gain-time and provisional credits canceled when the inmate's release date is reestablished upon return to custody. Offenders who are under provisional release supervision as of the effective date of this section shall be subject to the terms and conditions established at the time of release until such offenders have been discharged from supervision. Offenders who have warrants outstanding based on violation of supervision as of the effective date of this section, or who violate terms of supervision subsequent to enactment of this section, shall be terminated from supervision and returned to custody. All provisional credits shall be

canceled when an offender's tentative release date is reestablished.

§ 944.278, Fla. Stat. (1993) (emphasis added). We conclude that both the first emphasized portion of section 944.278 providing for the cancellation of the awards for "all inmates serving a sentence or combined sentences in the custody of the department," and the second emphasized portion providing for the cancellation of credits specifically directed at releasees would technically cover Lancaster's situation.

The State argues that the portion of the Safe Streets Initiative concerning the cancellation of credits specifically directed at releasees (the second emphasized section above) would be constitutional even if it were applied to inmates whose original offenses were committed prior to enactment, so long as the misconduct necessitating the revocation of supervision was committed after the enactment of section 944.278. The State argues that there is a critical distinction between laws that change the penalty for the original offense and laws that change penalties for new behavior, which results in the revocation of post-release supervision.

The State asserts that the circumstances surrounding the loss of Lancaster's overcrowding gain time were factually different from those surrounding Lynce's case. It argues that while Lynce committed no violation of any terms of release, Lancaster, on the other hand, violated the terms of his release. See Lynce v. Mathis, 519 U.S. at 436. In other words, it is asserted that Lynce's case concerned a cancellation of overcrowding credits without any subsequent misbehavior on Lynce's part while Lancaster's case concerned a forfeiture of overcrowding credits due to the revocation of probation caused by Lancaster's subsequent misbehavior. We note, however, that Lancaster had already been released on probation by the time the Safe Streets Initiative was enacted. Furthermore, we have already rejected the "subsequent or future misconduct" argument in our recent decision in Britt v. Chiles, 704 So. 2d 1046, 1047 (Fla. 1997). In that case, the State argued that there was no ex post facto violation when it retroactively applied a later-enacted statute and rule which provided for a mandatory disciplinary punishment consisting of up to a six-month period of time in which inmates were made ineligible to receive gain time. The State argued that while there was no such mandatory provision in the statutes

in effect at the time of Britt's offense, there was no constitutional violation because the increased punishment was due to Britt's future or subsequent misconduct, not the original crime. We concluded that under Weaver v. Graham 450 U.S. 24, 34 (1981), as reaffirmed in Lynce v. Mathis, 519 U.S. at 442, the new provision violated ex post facto principles because, "by curtailing the availability of future credits it effectively postpone[d] the date when [an inmate] would become eligible for early release." Britt, 704 So. 2d at 1048 (quoting Lynce, 519 U.S. at 442). Accordingly, we find we are required to reject the State's "subsequent or future misconduct" argument in this case as well.

There is also the question of whether the State can constitutionally invoke the aforementioned first emphasized portion of section 944.278 providing for the cancellation of the awards for "all inmates serving a sentence or combined sentences in the custody of the department."

Before Lynce was decided, the time of the offense was the only relevant time frame for determining whether an inmate had an ex post facto right to a certain benefit. See Weaver v. Graham, 450 U.S. 24, 30 (1981). Further, there was no ex post facto violation where a retroactive change affected a benefit, if, at the time of the offense, the desired benefit was merely speculative. See California Dept. of Corrections v. Morales, 514 U.S. at 499, 509 (1995). After Lynce, however, an ex post facto inquiry involves not only looking at the time of offense, but also involves looking at subsequent time frames as well to determine whether a possible, yet speculative benefit has become more definite. See Lynce v. Mathis, 519 U.S. at 446. In Lynce, the grant of overcrowding credits was speculative at the time of that inmate's offense because no one could tell for sure whether the prison overcrowding levels would become so extreme as to trigger the relevant overcrowding statutes. Nevertheless, Lynce was subsequently awarded a certain amount of credits which ultimately led to his release from incarceration. Therefore, by the time Lynce was released, the credits were clearly no longer non-quantifiable or unknown. On the contrary they had become a certainty. Id. (concluding that "unlike in Morales, the actual course of events makes it unnecessary to speculate").

In the present case, as in Lynce's case, at the time of Lancaster's offense overcrowding gain time had already been provided

for by statute. See § 944.598, Fla. Stat. (Supp. 1986) (Emergency Gain Time); § 944.276, Fla. Stat. (1987)(Administrative Gain Time). Accordingly, Lancaster could have contemplated receiving overcrowding credits at the time of his offense. Furthermore, Lancaster did receive these credits and was actually released by way of the above-mentioned statutes. Furthermore, when Lancaster was released on probation, the 1993 Safe Streets Initiative had not been enacted yet. Thus, akin to the situation with Lynce, Lancaster's "hope" of receiving overcrowding gain time had become a reality.

As mentioned above, the Safe Streets Initiative was enacted in 1993, long after Lancaster's underlying offense and approximately two years after his release on probation. If the State were to now apply that later-enacted law to Lancaster and cancel his overcrowding gain time, the effect of that law would be to retroactively take away something to which Lancaster had an expectation at the time of his offense, actually received during his incarceration, and actually retained after revocation or must now be awarded because the 1989 forfeiture provision, section 944.28(1), may not be applied to him (as discussed above). We find that the application of the Safe Streets Initiative to Lancaster now would result in the taking of something which was certainly not speculative. Accordingly, we conclude that under the analysis of Lynce, the State cannot apply section 944.278 (the Safe Streets Initiative) to Lancaster to cancel his Administrative Gain Time or Provisional Credits without violating the Ex Post Facto Clause. See also Jackson v. Singletary, 695 So. 2d 494 (Fla. 3d DCA 1997)(applying first part of section 944.278 canceling awards for all inmates serving sentences in DOC's custody to petitioner would be an ex post facto violation based on analysis in Lynce); State ex rel. Florida Dept. of Corrections v. Stevenson, 695 So. 2d 727 (Fla. 5th DCA 1996) (finding it unconstitutional to apply second part of section 944.278 to Stevenson, who had been released prior to the statute's enactment, because such inmates could not have contemplated the later-enacted statute's "additional consequences for their violation of probation"), review granted, 687 So. 2d 1306 (Fla. 1997).

For the foregoing reasons, we approve the result of the Fourth District's decision finding that the State cannot cancel or forfeit Lancaster's Provisional Credits or his Administrative Gain Time.

It is so ordered.

HARDING, C.J., and SHAW, KOGAN and ANSTEAD, JJ., concur.
WELLS, J., dissents with an opinion.
PARIENTE, J., recused.

NOT FINAL UNTIL TIME EXPIRES TO FILE REHEARING MOTION, AND IF FILED, DETERMINED.

WELLS, J., dissenting.

In accord with Justice Grimes' dissent in Britt v. Chiles, 704 So. 2d 1046 (Fla. 1997), in which I joined, I dissent to the majority's unwarranted and unnecessary extension of Lynce v. Mathis, 519 U.S. 433 (1997), to the facts of this case. The United States Supreme Court does not require this reversal.

This case is plainly distinguishable from Lynce by the fact that Lancaster violated the terms of his release.

Application for Review of the Decision of the District Court of Appeal - Direct Conflict of Decisions

Fourth District - Case No. 94-2471
(Indian River County)

Robert A. Butterworth, Attorney General, Celia Terenzio, Bureau Chief Assistant Attorney General and Sarah B. Mayer, Assistant Attorney General, West Palm Beach, Florida,

for Petitioner

Richard L. Jorandby, Public Defender and Anthony Calvello, Assistant Public Defender, Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, West Palm Beach, Florida,

for Respondent

[COURT'S] APPENDIX

Overcrowding relief programs - Dates - Thresholds

Emergency Gain Time § 944.598	Admin. Gain Time § 944.276	Prov. Credits § 944 .277	Control Release § 947.146
6/16/83-6/1/86 : **98% of LC***	2/5/87-6/30/88: **98% of LC***	7/1/88-8/31/90: **97.5% of LC***	9/1/90-6/16/93: **below 97.5% of LC***
6/2/86-6/16/93 : **99% of LC***		9/1/90-6/17/93: **98% of LC***	6/17/93-4/24/94: **at or below 97.5% of L.C***
			4/25/94-6/9/95: **between** 99% **and** 100% **of LC****
			6/10/95-present: **between** 99% **and** 100% **of TC****

* **LC** = Lawful Capacity. See relevant statute referred to above. See also Costello v. Wainwright, 397 F. Supp. 20, 22 (M.D. Fla. 1975), aff'd 525 F.2d 1239 (5th Cir. 1976); see also § 944.023(1)(b); § 944.598(6)(b) (note 1), Fla. Stat. (Supp. 1992).

** **TC** = Total Capacity. See relevant statute referred to above. In 1995, "Lawful Capacity" was changed to "Total Capacity" and the definition now meant 150% of the total design capacity (except that certain areas such as the medical and mental facilities were to be maintained with less inmate population). See § 947.146(2), 944.023(b), Fla. Stat. (1995); ch. 95-251, §§ 1,4, at 2235-36, 2238, Laws of Fla.

Emergency gain time was repealed effective June 17, 1993. See ch. 93-406, § 32, Laws of Fla. Emergency gain time was repealed effective June 17, 1993. See ch. 93-406, § 32, Laws of Fla. Administrative gain time was repealed effective July 1, 1988. See § 944.276, Fla. Stat. (1988); ch. 88-122, § 6, Laws of Fla. The provisional credits program was repealed and all prior-awarded provisional credits and administrative gain time were cancelled effective June 17, 1993. See § 944.278, Fla. Stat. (1993); ch. 93-406, § 32, 44, Laws of Fla. The Control Release statute is still in effect. See § 947.146, Fla. Stat. (1997).